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ECUADOR.

Reports from Guayaquil—Vessels inspected—Yellow fever and smallpox.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gomez reports, November 2, as follows:

One bill of health was issued during the week. October 27 the Chilean steamship *Limari*, from Chilean and Peruvian ports, cleared for Ancon, Canal Zone, with 9 cabin and 3 steerage passengers from here. Two cabin and 3 steerage passengers from ports south were placed in quarantine. Passengers were all examined; also 41 pieces of baggage. Vessel fumigated, and 4 certificates of immunity were issued.

During the month ended October 31, 1905, the total mortality was 245, of which 7 deaths were from yellow fever and 27 from smallpox. For same period last year the total mortality was 194, of which no deaths were from smallpox and 2 were from yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gruver reports, November 9, as follows:

Conditions and transactions at this port for the week ended November 7:

November 1 the steamship *Santiago* cleared for Ancon, Canal Zone, with 2 cabin and 3 steerage passengers from here. Four immune certificates were issued. Three steerage passengers from ports south were placed in quarantine. Vessel fumigated.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston, fruit port—Inspection of Zacapa and other towns.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Peters reports, November 9, as follows:

Zacapa, which is 101 miles from Puerto Barrios, is the largest town on the railroad, and is about 600 feet above sea level. It has a population of about 5,000. One of the remarkable features of this place is its extremely dry climate, having practically no rainfall, only a few showers during the year.

Yellow fever made its appearance in Zacapa the latter part of June. The infection was introduced from Livingston through natives who were permitted to return to their homes in Zacapa after the outbreak of the fever in Livingston. The fever was not recognized as yellow fever until August, by which time the infection was thoroughly disseminated throughout the town, there being hardly a house in the place which has not had a case of yellow fever. I was unable to obtain any reliable information as to the number of cases or deaths, but well-informed and reliable residents estimate the number of deaths at about 700. At the time of my visit the public health was fairly good. Only a few cases of yellow fever existed, as the force of the epidemic had spent itself and the available material was practically exhausted. At the time of the outbreak of yellow fever a great number of people left and went to the mountains, leaving only about 3,500 in the place during the height of the fever, and it is these returning and others from the adjoining places who come into Zacapa that are furnishing the material for keeping up the infection. This is the first time yellow fever has ever appeared in Zacapa. Sulphur has been burned on the street corners with the idea of purifying the atmosphere. No attempt